Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865. NUMBER 272.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM RICHMOND.

Sheridan Close Upon Lee's Heels.

GRANT CONFIDENT OF CAPTURING OR DESTROYING LEE'S ARMY.

6,000 Prisoners and 500 Cannon Captured in Richmond.

COMPLETE DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION.

Libby Prison Full of Rebel Prisoners.

THE RICHMOND WHIG CONVERTED TO UNIONISM.

Lee's Entire Loss About 45,000.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY CUT OFF FROM LEE'S.

Sherman's Army on the Move Again.

Severe Accident to Secretary Seward.

From Europe--Important Parliamentary Debates.

GOLD CLOSED AT 152 7-8.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 5--9 a. m.

To Major General Dix:

The following telegram gives all the details received at this Department in relation to the military operations at Richmond, not heretofore published.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

"ATKIN'S LANDING, Va., April 5--11:30 a. m.

"To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

"Little is known at City Point. There are but few officers left, and these are overwhelmed with business.

"I telegraphed Davis at 3:30 on Sunday that he was driven back and must evacuate. This was announced in church. Davis had sold his *fix* stillery previously at auction and was ready to leave. All the leading men got away that evening. The rebel iron-clads were exploded. The Virginia lies sunk in the James River, above the obstructions. Kowell set the city on fire. All the tobacco perished, and Main street to the river was destroyed. The bridges across the river were also destroyed. Many of the families remain. Mrs. Lee remains.

"At Petersburg, the public stores were burned, and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges there were also destroyed.

"At Richmond, the public stores were burned, and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges there were also destroyed. Many of the families remain. Mrs. Lee remains.

"At Petersburg

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865.

TO MAKE REMITTANCES TO THIS OFFICE.

Remittances to this office may be made at the Counter by cash, by observing the following directions: Persons desiring to remit by mail will please observe the following:

Always have your letter, give the Postoffice County and State in full to which you wish the money sent, also the same the edition wanted, whether daily, weekly or semi-weekly.

If the subscription is a renewal, give the date at which the former subscription expires, as shown on the printed direction label on the paper. If it is desirable that a receipt be sent, a request to that effect should be entered in the letter. Should any person not receive a receipt for the money he had attempted to remit through the Counter, or by mail, within a reasonable time, he will please notify us, stating the amount remitted, the date when, and the manner in which it was remitted, and to which address or name the paper was ordered, our books will be searched, and we will then be able to ascertain whether the money has been received and credited. Should the money have been received, and not credited, we will be responsible for the amount, and will see that the omission is promptly rectified.

If the subscription is a renewal, and the date at which the former subscription expires, as shown on the printed direction label on the paper, is not changed, and continues to show the old date, after the expiration of two weeks from the time the money was remitted, we should be notified of the fact, that the omission may be rectified.

If any portion of the letter is intended for the publication, it should be written upon a separate sheet of paper.

RUMBLE PEB.

Mr. Wm. H. Russell, in his first letter to the London *Times* from this country informed the world that "that the great republic was dead." War had not then been inaugurated, but seemed likely to be. Mr. Russell had been with Sandy rebel commissioners in Nov. 1861, and found that they were unanimous. Opposing coercion, and he found a unanimous desire that the great republic should die, he took the responsibility of affirming on the data before him, that it was dead already. The London *Times*, desiring also that it should die, took Mr. Russell's word for it, and relied upon his assurance. The London *Quarterly* rendered it a settlement, and proved it by rhetorical arguments. All the tories and tory organs in Great Britain pledged themselves to the fact that the United States of America had ceased to exist, and that the Republican experiment was a failure. Bull Run Russell has adhered to his first opinion with true Irish pertinacity. The London *Times* has stuck to it on occasions to reiterate it. The London *Quarterly* has proved it over and over again.

When Mr. Russell honored this city with a visit after his tour through the South, which he denominated "an armed camp," and where he had witnessed demonstrations of military strength surpassing anything he had seen or heard of in the North, he informed some of our citizens that, when Richmond and finally came into our possession, he would be prepared to reconsider his opinions as to the demise of the great Republic. He could not see that we were very near taking Richmond then. He did not see—and he intimated quite strongly that we never would—the event which was not so, correct. It makes little difference whether Mr. Russell shall ever revise his opinions or not—whether he shall admit that the great Republic is still living, or whether he shall go to his grave holding the identical views which he derived from the New York correspondents. His opinions of the respect of all honorable men when he subsequently to describe as an eye witness what he never saw at the battle of Bull Run. It does not concern us, therefore, what his individual belief may be on the subject of our national life or death, or on any other subject.

But the idea which Mr. Russell propounded early in 1861, has taken fast hold upon a considerable portion of the European world, and the event, upon the happening of which he expressed his willingness to modify his impressions, is the event upon which the great mass of the English and Continental public have agreed, either tacitly or openly, to mold by their own. That event is the taking of Richmond. That event took place on the 3d of April, 1865. We shall look for the eating of humble pie on the other side of the water on an extensive scale very shortly. At that banquet the aristocracy of Great Britain will occupy the most distinguished place and the greater number of seats. The holders of the Confederate loan will be the largest consumers of the viands provided for the occasion, and the blockade runners and builders of Confederate rams will be represented in large force. Slidell and Mason will undoubtedly be among the invited guests. Mr. Russell will be duly designated as master of the ceremonies, and the first sentiment proposed will be, "the Great Republic lives," or "has."

TEN DAYS BEFORE RICHMOND.

On Saturday, March 25th, Lee made his attack on Fort Stedman, losing 7,000 men. On the same day, Sherman left Goldsboro and arrived at Newbern on his way to the council of war at Mount Vernon. The scheme is to have been held on Sunday, March 26. Sens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and President Lincoln there arranged the plan of the campaign.

On Monday, March 27th, the campaign was to have been opened by Sheridan leading off towards Burkesville and the Danville road. During Monday, 27th, and Tuesday, 28th, the main body of the Army of the James was decided to crossing the James river and joining Grant.

On Tuesday, the 28th, all the hospitals were cleared, and in the afternoon Grant himself left City Point for the front.

On Wednesday, March 29th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, a portion of the Army of the Potomac took the same route, it had several times theretofore traveled, by the Vaughan and Halifax roads for Hatcher's run. Gen. Sheridan with a large cavalry force lead off by the Halifax road towards Dinwiddie Court House.

The infantry column crossed Hatcher's Run, on the Vaughan road, without any opposition until they reached within a short distance of the Boydton plank road, when the rebel pickets were found and driven back. Griffin's division was sent to the Quaker road.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a division of the enemy made its appearance, and, not knowing the strength of our force, formed in line and charged the rebels with such impetuosity that they broke and fled in confusion. A number of prisoners were taken and brought in. The enemy had been re-enforced, and quite surprise to them, as they expected an attack in the vicinity of Fort Stedman, and their troops had been withdrawn from the front.

The official dispatch from Gen. Lee stated that there was skirmishing near Dinwiddie Court House on Wednesday but without decisive results. The Richmond *Sentinel* gave the following result of fighting at Petersburg:

Reports from Petersburg state that the city was much excited yesterday by accounts of a great battle on Saturday night near Petersburg. The accounts were that the enemy had attacked Gordon's lines with forces heavily massed, and were repulsed with great slaughter by the rebels. Our contemporary, the Petersburg *Express*, was completely carried away by the public feeling and baneful account about useless charges made by our troops, and being fairly mowed down by the fire of our artillery, which was terrible, and the Yankees dismayed. Accordingly it was confessed the night was so dark that we could not tell the exact result of the fight. The truth of the matter, as it transpired next day, was that the attack of the enemy on the White Oak road, upon which the rebels had established a strong line, the capture of which enabled Sheridan to the left to move forward to the South Side road. During the battle the 5th corps lost about 1,000 men, and captured some 200 prisoners. Heavy skirmishing at the same time took place in the neighborhood of the Appomattox, and the enemy made a heavy fire of artillery which was again opened a heavy fire of artillery which was replied to on our side. The two pickets lines also opened a heavy musketry fire, which was kept up for several hours. A very few men were wounded on our side. The enemy probably suffered severely.

Passengers by last evening's train from Petersburg report considerable firing on our right, yesterday, and also reported our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy near Dinwiddie Court House.

The same facts explain the following *remark* in the Richmond *Dispatch*:

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 31st has the following: Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, the people of the city was aroused by a rapid and heavy cannonading in the direction of Petersburg. After midnight it slackened, but was renewed at intervals until daylight. Early yesterday morning the city was relieved from a report to the effect that the enemy had attempted to burst through Gen. Gordon's lines, but had been severe times repulsed with the most terrible carnage. The casualties were reported all to have been made on a portion of Gordon's lines immediately in front of last Saturday's battle. Our loss was said to be not, the enemy's was computed by the thousand.

Sheridan's cavalry entered Dinwiddie Court House at sunset.

On Thursday, March 30th, rain began to fall in torrents. Griffin's division of the 5th corps, and a portion of Anderson's rebel corps had a sharp engagement on the Quaker road. Constant skirmishing prevailed forward on the left, the 6th corps (Gen. Warren) advancing, the Boydton plank road near the junction of the Quaker road. The 2d corps joined the 5th on their right. Sheridan moved on to his destination. The 5th corps held the line in front of Petersburg, which the rebels bombarded furiously along its whole length. Sheridan directed his infantry to secure what it had seized. The 3d corps advanced in line of battle throwing out skirmishers, the enemy falling back. The ground was one continuous swamp flooded by the recent and falling rains—full of quicksands, dead trees and underwood, through which our line waded driving the rebels.

On the 31st March, the pushing for. ward of our left at day-break resulted in bringing on a heavy engagement in front of the 5th Corps and Mills' Division of the 2d Corps, somewhat prematurely for General Grant's plans, as he had designed to avoid battle until the army could be supplied with rations which the heavy rains and state of the roads had prevented. The enemy have massed their forces and, after furiously and flanking our left and threw out the last confusion did for a time disorganized division. Our men fought heavily, but finally after three hours or very severe fighting drove the enemy, of the average, scattered his lines in confusion. Sheridan and took possession of the White Oak road, upon which the rebels had established a strong line, the capture of which enabled Sheridan to the left to move forward to the South Side road. During the battle the 5th corps lost about 1,000 men, and captured some 200 prisoners. Heavy skirmishing at the same time took place in the neighborhood of the Appomattox, and the enemy made

Special Notices.

Farmers Wanted, Without Delay, to work on farms by the month, year or season, for which the highest wages will be paid. Also, Mechanics of all kinds, Laborers, Coachmen, Gardeners, Waiters, Cooks, Chambermaids, Nurses, Seamstresses, Milliners, Dressmakers, Boarding House Keepers, Hotel Cooks, Waiters, Chambermaids, Porters, Barbers, Bootblacks, Hostlers, Teamsters, Boys, Girls, Men and Women of all kinds, can find employment by calling at the Agency of the Union Pacific Railroad, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. Also, Agents wanted to canvass for the Union Pacific Railroad Guide, Map and Time Table. Apply as above. [apr3-d&w1m]

CARBON OIL.—The market is more active and prices are firmer. [Bradstreet's.

POTATOES.—The receipts have been very large, and the market is dull and heavy. Prices are unchanged. [Tribune.

PROVISIONS.—There are very few changes to notice in the provision market, but the tone of it is decidedly weak. [Tribune.

Prime New York Mess Beef, $10 50@11 00; Prime Mess Pork—Held at $20 00@20 50; Lard—Held at 12½@13c. [Tribune.

Butter—Choice Roll Scarce and Firm, but Common Dull and Heavy. [Tribune.

Cheese—Prices Unchanged. [Tribune.

Eggs—Market Steady at 18@19c. [Tribune.

Dried Fruits—Apples Dull and Heavy. [Tribune.

Pickled Hogs—In one tierce, [Tribune.

Hay is quoted at [illegible]

Hides—The market is [illegible]

Tallow—The market is entirely nominal. [Tribune.

TOBACCO—The market is [illegible]

Whisky—The market is [illegible]

Wool—The market is [illegible]

WOOD—Sales [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

Special Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 25 Sixth-st., Detroit, Mich., on all diseases of a blood, from the Pustules, as all Carcinic Diseases, and Cancers of private organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and all private diseases especially, whom Ladies and Gentlemen can consult with confidence. Dr. B. has had 20 years' practice in the Hospitals of Europe and America. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. [mch26-d&w1m

Dr. Jamin' pills and potion are the best remedy for [illegible]

Wax Flowers and Materials for making them, [illegible]

Dr. Tebbetts' Physiological Hair Regenerator.

Restores Gray Hair to its original color

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865.

THE CITY.

ANTI-MONOPOLY AND REFORM.

Public Meeting.

The People's Anti-Monopoly and Reform Committee desire all the members of said Committee and such of their fellow citizens as desire to co-operate with them in securing the nomination for city officers at the next municipal election of men of ability and honesty, who are opposed to the present horse railway monopoly and to all unnecessary taxation, and in favor of strict economy in the administration of public affairs, to meet at Warner's Hall, 154 Randolph, street, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to the end that action as may be found expedient in furtherance of the above objects.

E. C. LARNED, President.

WHO WANTS A RAFT?—See advertisement.

CHURCH GOODS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Church Guild will be held at their Hall, No. 77 Dearborn street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Charles Wood, of the Michigan Central Railroad, was thrown from a train just south of the city, on Wednesday morning, and seriously injured. He is at the Tremont House.

SENT TO THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL.—Charles Davis and James Kleny, two small boys, were arraigned in the Police Court on Wednesday morning. Davis for stealing a cane, valued at $1.50, and Kleny for stealing 100 loads of wood. Both were sent to the Illinois School.

N. W. FAIR—DONATION FROM NEBRASKA.—The Treasurer of the SANITARY Fair last received a donation of $400 from Omaha, N. T. Nebraska is strive to the interests of the Sanitary Fair, and proposes to do her share in the great enterprise. Ninety dollars has been handed to the Executive Committee from the same generous source.

VERDICT.—Horace Lloyd, once a book-keeper for Smucker & Sons, but of late, as the police officer who made the arrest remarked, "a regular scapegrace, homeless vagrant," was brought before Justice McDonald at the Police Court on Wednesday morning, and sent to the Bridewell to work out a fine of $100.

CHASTISED.—On application of Capt. Nelson, the jail of John Moore, the man arrested by officer Edwards for pitching pennies at the Randolph street bar on Tuesday night, was laid over for ten days to allow the prosecution time to find the witness whose pocket was relieved by the prisoner. Moore is now in default of $2,000 bail.

THE REBEL RAIDERS.—The hundreds of hush wheelers and other rebel rifflers who stained our city since the time of the last Presidential election, were captured and conveyed to Camp Douglas, have nearly all been released on their parole, and has been sitting for some weeks at camp, trying the case. It has now adjourned, the findings are not made public.

CAPTURE OF VALUABLE PLUNDER.—The city detectives, yesterday, captured a large trunk filled with pieces of silk and broadcloth, ready-made clothing, &c., for which owners are wanted. Parties who have missed articles of the above description will do well to call at the Central Station and examine the plunder.

PERSONAL.—A. M. Talley, formerly foreman of the *Daily Democrat* office in this city, and one of the oldest printers in the Northwest, is at present in town. His fellow-craftsmen coming down to his elevated height will be glad to know that he is in excellent health and spirits, and prospering as well as his best friends could wish for him.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Corcoran Wagner, yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of a young man named Preston Phalan, found on the coal-yard, near the canal lock at Bridgeport, by Peter and Connelly's dock on the head with the hammer of a wheelbarrow. Phalan has two brothers residing in this city.

UNION MEETING—FIFTEENTH WARD.—A meeting of Union men of the Fifteenth Ward will be held at the house of Mr. Bruce, on the corner of Division and Wells street, Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

In the mean time, however, the last point five miles up the Alabama, about one hundred and fifty northwest of Selma, is rapidly advancing, and on the 20th and 30th inst. will be in position to intercept the enemy at that place. On the 23d the gunboats and transports will proceed up Flat creek, and on the 24th Granger and Smith's forces will commence their march in the direction of Montgomery, a distance of 75 miles up the Alabama river. On the 26th the attack on Fort Gaines will be commenced, and on the 30th and 31st the army and navy men attacking Fort Morgan will be engaged in fighting and bombarding that fortification. The fight will be a most severe one, and on the 30th and 31st the rebels will be compelled to surrender or be killed. The testimony of all officers who have been in the rebel service is that the fighting at Fort Morgan will be the most severe of the war. The rebels are to be killed or captured. The fighting will be done by the Thirteenth army corps, under the command of Gen. Gordon Granger, assisted by the gunboats and transports of Admiral Thatcher's fleet. The whole operation is to be completed within ten days after the commencement of the attack on Fort Gaines. The rebels are to be killed or captured. The fighting will be done by the Thirteenth army corps, under the command of Gen. Gordon Granger, assisted by the gunboats and transports of Admiral Thatcher's fleet. The whole operation is to be completed within ten days after the commencement of the attack on Fort Gaines.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM IN VICKSBURG.—A statement of which has been received from S. F. White, Esq., one agent of the Sanitary Commission at Vicksburg, in which he records his first Ward. The statement is sent to Joseph Sherwin, Esq., Secretary of the Chicago Commission, and from it we learn that nineteen men have been credited to the Seventh Ward, at a total cost of $2,000, or about $105 a case. It was not a profitable undertaking for the Ward.

FORTY-SEVEN THOUSAND.—We printed and sold 47,500 copies of the TRIBUNE yesterday morning. This is the largest number of papers ever printed in one edition by any establishment in this city, or perhaps in the Northwest. On Monday morning our edition was 41,000; on Tuesday morning 43,000, and on Wednesday 45,000. Every heavy edition was struck off on our Hoe lightning eight-cylinder press in two hours and forty-five minutes, or at the rate of about 16,000 per hour.

FOR RICHMOND.—Rev. E. W. Peirce, of the First Congregational Church, and Dr. J. Foster left yesterday afternoon on the five and a half train, en route for the late battle fields before Richmond. They go in behalf of the Sanitary Commission to examine the condition of our sick and wounded Northwestern soldiers, and the amount of sanitary supplies that may be required from this city. An interesting report of their doings may be expected on their return.

A GOOD REASON.—Here is an example worth following: Wadsack Brothers, wholesalers of Leaf Tobacco, &c., No. 45 South Water street, agents, have an advertisement on the first page of our columns, which appeals to all loyal merchants in the city. They pay 20,000 to assist the Treasury of the North. Western loyal merchants, who have sales made on Friday and Saturday of the week, their purchases should be completed from noon till midnight.

RIOT.—John Murphy, an old offender, was indicted on Tuesday night, and amused himself by making a row on the premises of John Anderson, No. 44 Van Buren street, before he was arrested, broke down doors, threw stones, and when Mr. Anderson remonstrated and ordered him to desist from his work of destruction, he drew a sword which he had concealed in the lug of his pantaloons, and attempted to run him through with it. He was arrested and committed him to jail, in default of $200 bail, for his appearance at the Recorder's Court.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.—On Monday evening the Young Folks of the Westminster (North Side) Church gave an entertainment for the benefit of the "Soldiers' Home." The programme comprised some of the most effective scenes from the dramas of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and several interesting tableaux, including a very fine one of the Goddess of Liberty. The entertainments were very creditably sustained by the young ladies and gentlemen, whose efforts will also assist to the credit of the Soldiers' Home.

CARRIE RAINE.—About one o'clock on Sunday night, as a man named Thos. Purton was passing along Throop street, near the corner of Madison street, he was set upon by three savage dogs and severely bitten about the legs and arms. He made considerable fight with the dogs, but they got the best of him. John Keane, who was on Tuesday morning brought in the Police Court and fined $15 and costs for keeping savage dogs. The police were ordered to see that the dogs were destroyed without delay in the future. It is to be hoped that the dogs set upon another gentleman and tore his pantaloons kindly as above.

N. W. FAIR—HANNAH'S DONATION.—The children of the Public Schools are taking a very active part in the preparations for the forthcoming Fair. Not only in Chicago, but in every part of the Northwest, they are working industriously for it busy as bees, raising money by festivals and exhibitions, and forwarding them to the Fair.

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N. W. SANITARY FAIR.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—Reporting Progress—Arrangement of Details.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Commissioners on Madison street, D. B. Ryan, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The resignation of Mr. R. K. Rogers, of the Committee on Coal, was accepted, and Mr. C. A. Reno elected Chairman of the Committee in his stead.

Judge Bradwell had seen the necessity of having an official organ, to report the various donations and other subjects connected with the Fair. After considerable discussion, in which various members of the city press and gentlemen of the Committee, he had drawn up the following resolution:

Resolved, That a paper be published under the direction of the Committee, to be issued once a week, until after the Fair, and more frequently when the persons in charge shall think best.

That a portion of each paper shall be devoted to advertisements; that the name of every person giving anything to the Fair shall be inserted in said paper, together with the amount of his donation, and the number of the paper will be sent to every.

That Mr. —— of the TRIBUNE, Mr. —— of the *Republican*, Mr. —— of the *Post*, Mr. —— of the *Journal*, Mr. —— of the *Times*, and Mr. —— of the *Evening Journal* of this city, be and they are hereby appointed to the charge of said paper, the duty of each person to select one of their number Chairman, and each to select some competent person, under their direction, to act as local editor of said paper.

The motion prevailed, and the committee was elected as follows: Messrs. Robert Roberts, Edward Richy (for remainder 1864 term of Mr. Rogers), and Wm. Bross for 1865.

Mr. Bross then read the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair are hereby tendered to the Chicago Commission for their generous donation of $10,000 to the Fair.

Mrs. Hoge read some very satisfactory letters from distinguished men in the East, and from Mr. Bellows, of New York, promising assistance for the Fair.

Mrs. Livermore had received a communication from Rev. Frederick Starr, of Cincinnati, offering the services of Gen. Starr's band, and a company of Cincinnati artillery, with cannon and Japanese curiosities.

Judge Bradwell, on behalf of the committee on the organization of meetings in villages and country towns, moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the organization of the people of every city, town and school district throughout the State would be helpful for the purpose of raising action in regard to their quotas, and of collecting money, merchandise, grain, stock, provisions, and all products, and forwarding them to the Fair.

Resolved, That for the purpose of holding such meetings and arranging for this revolution, the Governor, Chairman of this Committee, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Wm. G. Hoge, Mr. Wm. Bross, Mr. Wm. Bross, Mr. Wm. Bross